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J. B. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ OFFICE with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. S. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KER

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors South of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear Patent) at B. Mc BLY MYER & CO.'S

Poetry.

THE LOVED NOT LOST.

"How strange it seems with so much gone
Of life and love; to still live on!
Ah brother only I and thou
Are left of that dear circle now,—
The dear home faces whereupon
That fitful firelight paled and shone,
Henceforward listen as we will,
The voices of that hearth are still;
Look where we may the wide earth o'er
Those lighted faces shine no more.
We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear like them the hum of bees
And rustle of the bladed corn;
We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o'er;
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor!
Yet love will dream and faith will trust,
(Since he who knows our need is just,)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees!
Who hopeless lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marble play!
Who hath not learned in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever Lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!"
—*Whittiers Snow Bound.*

SUMMER FRIENDS.

Let your summer friends go by
With the summer weather;
Hearts there are that will not fly,
Though the storms should gather.

Summer love to fortune clings;
From the wreck it saileth,
Like the bee that spreads its wings
When the honey faileth.

Rich the soil where weeds appear;
Let the false bloom perish;
Flowers there are more rare and dear,
That you still may cherish.

Flowers of feeling pure and warm,
Hearts that cannot wither;
These for thee shall bide the storm,
As the sunny weather.

A ROMP.

That night when little Fan I sought
To help me with my song,
Her touch seemed light and who'd have thought
Her wrists were half so strong?

When first I saw her sunny smile,
Her teeth of pearly white,
I thought of tender words the while,
Nor dreamed that she could bite.

Around her waist I often prayed
My truant arms might steal;
I cannot hold her I'm afraid,
She's lissome as an eel.

I loved her presence months ago,
But now from Fan I'd flinch—
She's very pretty still, you know,
But, oh, how she can pinch!

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

A Cabinet Meeting--Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Custer, Henry J. Raymond and John Morrissey.

POST ORFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (which is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) November 7, 1866.

I wuz called to Washington by our patron Saint, the President, to comfort his wounded sperit. There aint no disguisin the fact, the sperit of Andrew Johnson is wounded. He hez endoored the slings and arrers uv more outrajus fortune than any other man who hez lived sence the days uv Hamlick—more, indeed, than Hamlick indoored—twiste over. Hamlick's father wuz pizoned and his mother married again after her mourning clothes wuz wore out, suthin no savin, prudent woman would do; but what wuz that to wat A. Johnson endoors every day? Nothin.

The Cabinet meetin to wich I wuz summoned wuz called for the purpose uv shed din a tear or two over the election returns and to consider a variety uv letters wich His Eggscellency has received within a few day. I may remark that the Cabinet hed a gloomy and mildewed look.

The fust wuz from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher remarked that he hed the highest possible respeck for the offis wunst held by the good Washington, the great Adams and the sainted Linkin. He omitted remarkin anything about Peerce and Bookanan out uv regard for the feelins uv the present incumbent, which, if he hed read history correct, was a ardent supporter uv the administrashens uv both uv them men which he considered stains upon the pages uv American history wich he could wish mite be obliterated. But what he desired to say wuz that he hed a higher regard for the good opinion uv mankind in general than he hed for the good opinion uv the accidental incumbent uv any offis, and ez he hed, in a hour of temperary, mental abberrashen, wich had happily passed, endorsed the Administrashen, which insanity had worked evil unto him, he rekwested ez a similar act uv justice that the President shood cause it to be known that he (Beecher) was not considered by the Administration ez a supporter thereof.

"I do this," sed the writer, becoz the impression that I am in the confidence of yoor Eggslency, which is onfortunately abroad, hez seriously damaged my reputashen."

Trooly yoors, et settry.

The readin uv this letter, wuz follered by a minit uv profound silence, which wuz broken by the President.

"Let him pess," said the great man who hez the dispensin uv the post offisis, "let him pass. But here is another," said he, burstin into tears, "read that."

It wuz from Gen. Custar, him uv the yaller hair, which hed some reputashun doorin the war ez a cavalry commander. It wuz to the same effect. He hed, when he spozed that the policy uv the President wich he esteemed ez he must any man who held the exalted position wunst okkepied by the good Washington, the great Jefferson and the sainted Linkin——

"The ongrateful dog down i respect ME," sed Androo, "its the offis I fill," and he bust into a fresh flood.

——When he spozed the President's policy wuz sich es a soljer and patreot cood endorse, he endorsed it. But he diskivered that it led him, back foremust into company wich, durin the late war, he hed always visited face foremost and on horseback, and therefore, tu save his reputashen, he must beg that the President wud giv it out, that he (General Custar) wuz not nor never hed bin a supporter of his policy, and oblige

Yours trooly, ez before.

I wuz tu hart broken at this to make eny reply, and Cowan and Doolittle wuz in the same fix. The Kerneley wich wuz given to Custar to keep him in position, hed bin promised to a Demokratick captain, who wuz led by a company in the first Bull Run fite, and who threw up in disgust the next day, not likin the manner in wich the war wuz bein conducted, but now the Kerneley wuz gone to Custar too, and wot wuz worse, there wuz no sich thing to be thot of az dismissin him. The entyre company yoonighted in minglin their tears.

The next letter wuz read by Seward, as it wuz addressed to him. It wuz from Raymond. He opened with the remark that for the Presidential offis, he hed the highest respect. Aside from the considerashun that it hed been wonst ockupied by the good Washington, the great Adams, and the sainted Linken, the President might be konsidered the Father of his country, havin so large a number of helpless children tu provide for, and beside he hed a instinktive respeck for the dispenser of anything. It wuz diffikult for him, bein a open and simple minded man, not to adhere to the President, but—

"Good Heavens!" shreeked Johnson, "that little fox aint a goin to speak uv HIS reputashen?"

"Dooty requires the reedin uv the entire dockeyment, painful to my feeling ez it may be," sed Seward. He concloods thusly:"

"I am forced to ask yoo ez one enjoyin confidenshel relashuns with Him who occupies the Presidenshel chair, to hev it given out that I stand in opposition to him. A doo regard for my reputashen impels me to this course. I remain,

Yours trooly."

There was 2 or three more. General Cary, uv Ohio, requested the President to remove him from the Collectorship, ez the holdin uv it wuz injurin his reputashen; a editor out west, who was sedoosed into taken a Post Offis, begged to hev it taken off his hands, that he mite save his circulashen before it wuz everlastingly too late; and finally we come to one, the seal uv which wuz a coat uv arms, bull dog rampant, bowie knife couchant, supported by trottin horses, on a field uv green cloth. It wuz from Honorable John Morrissey, who had just been elected to Congress in Noo York.

Mr. Morrisey remarked, that ez one uv the pillars uv the Democrasy, he felt he had a rite to speek. He wished it to be understood that he washed his hands uv any connection with Johnson or his party. He hed seed a lite. In states where the Democrasy—which he was a pillar had jined themselves to Johnson, they had gone down to a premature grave. Respeck for the high offis restrained him from sayin that the Democracy coodent carry sich a cussid load, but he would say that the result uv the election in Noo York, where they depended solely on muscle and nigger, which is the real Democratic capital, and succeeded, while where the Democrasy wuz loaded down with Johnsonianism they failed, satisfied him that the President wuz a inkubus. He sed this with all doo respeck for the offis.

Mr. Morrissey further remarked that he hed also personal reasons for makin this request. He commenced in an humble position, and hed filled the public eye long enuff to satisfy his modest ambishen—he hed owned the iastest horses and won more money at faro, than any other man in Amerika. His ambishen wuz satisfied ez far ez he wuz concerned, but he hoped to leave behind him fur his infant sun (wich wuz only twelve years uv age, and wich had a development uv intellect and muscle remarkable fur one so tender, havin already walloped every boy in the skool in wich he wuz a goin), he desired to leave that boy an honorable name. It hed been given out that he wuz a supporter of the individooal who okkepied the Presidenshul offis, and it wuz injoorin him. He wished the stigma removed—a regard for his reputation forced him to insist upon it.

his
JOHN ✕ MORRISSEY, M. C.
mark

There wuz silence in the cabinet. This last stroke intensified the gloom which hed settled onto the Government, and ez I turned my tear-bedewed eyes saw great drops coursin down the cheeks uv every one present. Mr. Seward retirred without saying anything about ninety days, and one by one they all departed.

It wuz a solemn time. There wuz other letters yet to be read, but no one hed the heart to open 'em. I made a move in that direkshun, but Androo prevented me. "I'm sick," murmured he in a husky voice, which showed that his hart wuz peerced—"Help me to bed." I saw the great man bury his intellectool head beneath the snowy livrin uv his oneasy couch, all but the nose, which in him is the thermometer of the sole; and which accordingly glowed, nos with the yoosoal brilliant hue, but with a dull, dead and ghastly bloo.

Noticin the convulsive heavins uv the kivers which betrayed the agitashun uv the breast beneath, I whisped in his ear ez I handed him his nite drink uv rye whisky flavored with bourbon, that he hed one hold sz Delaware had sustained him. A flush of satisfaction passed over his nose, but it subsided in an instant. "Troo," gasped he, "its ourn now, but before the next election a couple uv them Massachoosits abolishnists will buy the cussed State and re people it to soot them," and he gave a convulsive gasp and sank into a troubled slumber.

It wuz a techin occasion.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(which is Postmaster.)

COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to do without that which you do not need however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonest duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretenses.

Have the courage to provide entertainments for your friends within your means—not beyond.

Have the courage to take a good paper, and pay for it annually in advance.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON YOUNG MEN.

After the introductory services Mr. Beecher took his text from 1 John ii, 14, in which the young men are exhorted to be strong, and then preached a very lengthy and elaborate sermon to the young men of the present age.—Basing his premises on the interpretation of the passage which makes the "young" mean the "military age," he contended that as we look to the young in times of physical trouble for support, so they are the natural bulwark of society against its moral enemies. After a very eloquent eulogy of the character of the young of the present age, he argued that society had a right to look to its young men for (1) the redemption of labor. Under this head he showed that the first and natural mistake would be to secure labor and the laboring man their rights by legislation and by public sentiment. "Legislation," said he, "must follow the moral condition not lead it. You cannot make men wise by votes nor by laws alone can you educate them. Laws are simply tools, mere implements and machines to work with. They may follow moral reform, and secure its gains and make its ways lawful. Law may build schools and provide funds, but it cannot educate. It can then do something, but that which needs to be done for the elevation of labor must be done in some other way. In the free States men grow into their places, and by no way known to us can you put them artificially higher than they put themselves with good effect. Some men are always looking here, there and anywhere, for some one to put them in a higher or a better place. They are ashamed of their calling, and think to ennoble themselves by getting into another. Men seem ashamed of labor, and often you shall find men who have made themselves respected in labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say, "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this." "Oh, these rich men's sons! They aim to lead a life of elegant leisure; and that is a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polypus that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly, all flabby, no muscle, no bone—it shuts and opens and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, built up their frames of iron and of bone; in denying all this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple gristle, and soft at that. What if you do get your time reduced to eight hours and your wages increased to five dollars, does that educate you? All these things law can do, but mind is needed behind to give these tools an edge and a power for usefulness. What labor needs the world over is mind. Intelligence expressed by the hand, is skill; by morals, is character; by judgement is enterprise and success. See to it that the *man* is educated, and you'll have no trouble with the laborer.

STICK TO YOUR TRADE.

I always honor a man who ennobles his calling, whether it be, as Franklin made it nobler and easier, to open to be printers for all times to come because he remained a printer. I presume you have all heard of the Douse Library. It, with a fine collection of paintings, was once the property of an old tanner who determined that his friends and neighbors should know that he could be a man of taste a scholar, a man of culture, tanner that he was. So he collected his books a few at a time, and what is more to the point, he read them. And being a tanner he had naturally a taste in the line of leather, so he waited patiently until he could have them all bound as he wished. As he grew older he became very wealthy, and had, before he died, the best library of any one in that section of the country. When I go to Boston, whatever else I fail to see, I always go to the Athenæum, and pay my respects to that old library.

Men determine their own status, and no voting or influence can change them. If you put a man who is but five feet on a table you don't increase his stature; you may send a man to Albany—that wont make him wise; you may send him to Washington—that won't make him a great man. A man may be sent to Congress and not be a sage. He may even be a President and make some mistakes. This rule of education, of ennobling the manhood of men, is applicable as well to clerks as to the laboring man. Importunity may secure to them a remission of time, or a slight increase of wages, but the vital necessities of these young men, the volume of being and the elevation of character are secured in no such way; they are the normal results of education, and follow appointed paths. In aristocratic societies, the tendency of society is to elevate the few and depress the masses, but in this country, and wherever true democracy has its way, the tendency is to elevate the many and repress the few. It may be true that the tens are more scarce than in earlier days, but it certainly is true that the thousands are more plenty, There are not so many geniuses and great men, but there are vastly more true men, worthy men, intelligent men, than ever before. Here we are jealous of the few, and prominence is not so readily granted to the ambitious as where the average of society is low. The tendencies of our times are far higher and better than formerly. The natural temptations remain, to be sure, but it seems to me that in all industrial and professional callings there is a purer, more generous and higher ambition than formerly. Virtue is more honored, dissipation is reprobated, and Christian character is far more common among young men than in my boyhood. Twenty years ago if one should speak in a public assemblage it would be taken for granted that he was a clergyman, a lawyer or at least a professor; but now it is no uncommon matter to hear men talk intelligently and interestingly on matters of law, of ethics of various subjects, whose hands are yet hard from holding of the plow, whose skin is yet grimed from the dust of the forge. Labor is honorable among us; idleness dishonorable. Men will be free in Europe as soon as the masses are intelligent and moral—not before. Make much then of manhood; make its wrist too long for manacles; its hand too strong for prisons. Our young men are those to whom we must look for help. They are stronger to day among us than ever. They are strong for war, they are strong too, for good. They may help society in many ways. They may help by ambition of intelligence rather than of pleasure. Let them read, study, educate themselves, thereby making true men for the State, true men for their calling, true men upon whose wit and wisdom the country can rely in time of trouble or embarrassment. They may help by redeeming their occupations from vulgarizing tendencies. A trade is what a man sees fit to make it—not what other men think best to call it. They may help by giving men power—not to escape from certain callings, but to ennoble them.

TALLEYRAND AND ARNOLD.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre, hot foot from Paris. It was in the darkest hour of the French Revolution. Pursued by the bloodhounds of the Reign of Terror, stripped of every wreck of property or power, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was going a beggar and a wanderer, to a strange land, to earn his bread by daily labor.

"Is there an American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of his hotel. "I am bound to cross the water and would like a letter to some person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment, and then said:

"There is a gentleman up stairs, either from America or Britain; whether an American or Englishman, I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand—who in his life was bishop, prince and prime-minister—ascended the stairs. A miserable supplicant, he stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of a dimly-lighted room, sat a gentleman of some fifty years, with his arm folded and his head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured over his forehead. His eyes looking from beneath the downcast brows, gazed in Talleyrnd's face with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in its outline; the mouth and chin, indicative of an iron will. His form vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, was clad in dark, but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced; stated that as he was an American, he solicited his kind and feeling offices.

He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English. "I am a wanderer—an exile, I am forced to fly to the New World, without a friend or home. You are an American. Give me, then I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner; the scenes of Paris have filled me with such terror, that a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxary in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends. A gentleman like you has doubtless many friends."

The strange gentleman arose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his head down cast, and his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow. He spoke as he retreated; his voice was full of meaning.

"I am the only man born in the New World who can raise his hand to GOD and say—I have not a friend—not one in all America."

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of that look which accompanied these words. "Who are you?" he cried as the strange man retreated towards the next room. "Your name?"

"My name!"—with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in its conclusive expression—"my name is Benedict Arnold!"

He was gone. Talleyrand sank in a chair gasping the word—"Arnold, the Traitor!"

Even in this secluded room at the inn of Havre, his crime found him out, and forced him to tell his name—that synonym of infamy.

The last twenty years of his life are covered with a cloud, from whose darkness but a few gleams of light flash out upon the page of history.

The manner of his death is not distinctly known. But we doubt not that he died perfectly friendless—that his brow was not moistened by one farewell tear—that remorse pursued him to the grave, whispering "John Andre" in his ears; and the memory of his course of glory gnawed like a canker at his heart, murmuring forever, "Throw to your country what might you have been, O Arnold, the Traitor!"

THE MINIMUM CHRISTIAN.

The Minimum Christian. And who is he? The Christian who is going to heaven at the cheapest rate possible. The Christian who intends to get all of the world he can, and not meet the worldling's doom. The Christian who aims to have as little religion as he can without lacking it altogether.

The minimum goes to church in the morning, and in the afternoon also, unless it rains, or is too warm, or too cold, or he is sleepy, or has headache from eating too much dinner. He listens most respectfully to the preacher, and joins in prayer and praise. He applies the truth very sensibly sometimes to himself, oftener to his neighbors.

The minimum Christian is very friendly to all good works. He wishes them well, but it is not in his power to do much for them. The Sabbath-school he looks upon as very good for the neglected and ignorant. It is not convenient, however, for him to take a class. His business arrangements are so pressing during the week, that he needs Sabbath as a day of rest—nor does he think himself qualified to act as teacher. There are so many persons better prepared for this important duty, that he must beg to be excused: still, he will do it if he must. He is in favor of visiting the poor; but he has no time to take part in those labors of love. He is very friendly to home and foreign missions, and gives his "mite." He thinks there are too many "appeals," but he gives, if not enough to save his reputation, pretty near it—at all events he aims at it.

The minimum Christian is not clear on a number of points. The opera and dancing, perhaps the theatre and card playing, large fashionable parties, give him much trouble. He can't see the harm in this, or that, or the other popular amusement. There is nothing in the Bible against it. He does not see but a man may be a Christian, and dance or go to the opera. He knows several excellent people who do. Why should not he?

In short, the minimum Christian knows that he cannot serve God and Mammon—he would if he could—but he will come just as near so doing as he can. He will give to himself and the world all that he may, and to God as little as he can, and yet not lose his soul. He stand so close to the dividing line between the people of God and the people of the world, that it is hard to say on which side of it he actually is found.

Ah, my brother, are you making this attempt? Beware lest you find at last that in trying to get to heaven with as little religion as possible, you have missed it altogether—lost, without gaining the whole world you lose your own soul The true child of God does not say, "How little"—but, "How much may I do for my God?" They thus judge that if one died for all, he died that they which live should no more live for themselves, but for him who died for them. Leaving the things which are behind, they reach forth towards those that are before, ever exclaiming, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits?"

Reader—Are you a minimum Christian? There is reason to fear that such are no Christians at all. "Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shalt enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."

HOW TO SUSTAIN YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

1.—Lay aside your fears that the Editor will get *rich* faster than his neighbors. We have never heard of a man making more than a decent living by a publication of a county newspaper, even if he had ever such a good business. A case in point is an acquaintance of ours, who has been publishing some six or seven years, has had all the business of his own town and county, and a large portion of that of the surrounding; but with all this he gets into tight pinches for money to buy his white paper with, as well as any other publisher with whom we are acquainted.

2.—If the paper agrees with your ways of thinking, subscribe and pay for it, and persuade your neighbors of the same mind to "go and do likewise." Do not tell the editor to send you the paper without paying and when you get to owe two or three dollars, tell your friends who speak of it, that the paper is of no account, that it will burst up one of these days. The way, under such a state of the case, to keep a paper from "bursting up," is for each subscriber to keep the editor's books free from charges against himself. Once we had to close, and on posting up, found that we had booked and outstanding some $200 more than we had capital invested. This thing of applying the credit system to the newspaper business may be likened to a farmer selling out his crop, a bushel to the man. The sum each owes for a bushel, does not seem of any account to the debtor, but the aggregate of these bushels may make or break the poor delver in the soil.

3.—If you have a father, mother, brother, sister or friend, of any kind, residing at a distance and are able, subscribe, pay for and send them a copy.

4.—If you have any printing you wish done, do not "jew" the editor down to a starvation price, and when he comes to make a purchase of you "spike on the tariff."

5.—If you have any advertising or job work you wish done, take it to your county paper, except, perhaps, you may wish to advertise in more than one paper.

6.—Do not run off to the city to get your handbills, labels, cards, &c., printed, because forsooth, you can get a reduction of a few cents in price. Support your own as you wish to be supported. A man who is always running away from home with his business, little deserves the patronage of the community in which he lives; and as far as we are concerned, such will receive the "cold shoulder."

7.—If you have the control of the legal advertising, send it to your friend. This kind of business pays better than any other and the more you can send to the editor of your paper, the better for him and it. In proportion to the amount of the receipts of a paper, is an editor enabled to make it useful, amusing and entertaining to the community in which it is published.

8.—Do not expect much of a paper when an editor is driven to be his own compositor, proof reader, pressman and "devil," and has to run all over town every forenoon in the vain search for a "quarter" to buy something for his dinner.

9.—Do not expect the editor to make honorable mention of you or your business every few weeks for nothing. The space in the paper and a man's time, are worth something, and every notice comes back to the drawer of the recipient in dollars and cents. An editor should not be allowed to go hungry, barebacked or barefooted. They "eat" drink and wear, just like other people.

10.—If the editor owes you a shilling, do not chase him from "rosy morn to balmy eve" for it, and when you happened to get the balance on the other side, "cut the gentleman's acquaintance."

11—"Finally, my brethren," if you wish to properly sustain your county paper to live the balance of your days in peace with God and man, and occupy a seat in Paradise after death, practice the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would wish they would do unto you," under like circumstances.

MARRIAGES OF COUSINS.

Some very interesting facts in connection with the subject of marriages of consanguinity have just been put on record by a French statician. He carried on investigations in the town of Batz, in the French Department of the Loire Inferieure. Having selected forty-six cases of consanguineous marriages; he examined the husbands wives and children, both in regard to their physical and intellectual development, and made inquiries about the families examined and their ancestors, through the assistance of the mayor, pastor and oldest inhabitants. Combining the statistics thus collected, he has found that intermarriages do not bring about disease, idiocy, or malformation. However, it is important to remark that these results are attributed by the writer to the favorable climate of the locality, and to the general habits, hygiene, and morality of the inhabitants, as well as to the absence of all hereditary disease. The town of Batz is situated upon a peninsula, bounded on one side by the rocks of the seashore, and on the other by salt marshes. The air is pure and the most frequent winds are from the north, northeast and northwest. The number of inhabitants is about 3,300. They have little communication with other parts of the country, and their occupation is almost confined to the preparation of salt. They are very intelligent, almost all the adults being able to read. The morality is of the highest stamp, prostitution being unknown. Theft and murder have not occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Mothers nurse their children till they are fifteen months old, and the general food of the population is of the vegetable class. There are, at present in the Batz forty-six consanguineous pairs of first cousins, five unions between second cousins, thirty-one marriages of third cousins, and ten of cousins in the fourth degree. From the five unions of second cousins, there have been twenty-three children, none of whom have presented any congenital deformity. The thirty-one marriages of third cousins have produced one hundred and twenty children, all healthy; and the marriages of fourth cousins have given rise to twenty-nine children all of whom, with the exception of those who died of ague, were strong and healthy at the period of examination. The writer contends that such facts as the foregoing prove that consanguineous marriages by no means lead to the degeneration of a race.

THE prices of grain, flour, and produce generally, as well as of dry goods and nearly all articles of domestic manufacture, are tending downward. The late high prices have been kept up by speculators, who are still trying to force the market. Consumers should make up their minds to do without articles for a season for which exorbitant rates are demanded. This would soon bring down prices.

A RARE SPECIMEN OF ZOOLOGY.

Entered our bustlinn village on Saturday evening last, and quartered in the yard of Baum's "Mansion House," during the night. It is the *only* living specimen of Giraffe, or Camelopard, now in the United States, belonging to the celebrated "Van Amburg Menagerie," on its way to Barnum's Museum, New York, via Allentown, Easton &c. The animal was secured in a mammoth wagon, drawn by six cream-colored horses and accompanied by two men—its keeper and the driver of the team. The managerie stopped operations for the season at some point in Indiana, about sixty miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the remaining animals were sent to winter quarters in New York, by rail. The rare and interesting specimen referred to has been in *transit* some four weeks or more, making the distance, thus far in stages of twenty to twenty-five miles per day. The magnificent den containing the Giraffe is carefully padded, placed on improved elliptic springs, upon a stout carriage nearly touching the ground. The cage is almost air tight, the animal carefully blanketed and nursed tenderly. Its food consists of good clover hay and oats. It is nearly full grown—a female—about five years old, and weighs nine hundred pounds, its keeper informed me. The weight of the animal and wagon together (as weighed on the scales of the Black Horse tavern, in your city) is three thousand six hundred pounds. The party expected to reach New York city a week hence. To my great suprise the intelligent keeper of this *rara avis* proved himself to be a former acquaintance—a member of Duryea's New York Zouaves, who aided in the construction of the famous Fort on Federal Hill, Baltimore, a fortification which kept in terror and obeisance the infamous secession element in Maryland, shortly after the memorable attack on the Massachusetts volunteers, in April, 1861. My Yankee friend assured me that out of that splended regiment, consisting of nearly eleven hundred men, only two hundred and sixty-five of its original members escaped from the terrible ordeal of disease and death on the many battle-fields, and starvation in the Rebel murder-pens. But I am getting too prolix. More anon. JOHNNY SCRMOKER.

AMBER.

Amber, so extensively employed as mouthpieces for meerschaum pipes and segar holders, is believed to be a fossilized vegetable gum or resin. Anciently a fabulous origin was attributed to it. As it was found on the sea shore after a storm, it was said to be the solidified tears of the sisters of Phaeton, or of sea nymphs. It is of a yellowish color, frequently streaked with milky white, the yellow color being semi transparent. Those specimens which have a clouded milky appearance are the most highly valued, as the clear yellow can be imitated by recent and cheaper gums. It is singularly electrical, when rubbed, developing negative electricity to such a degree in manufacturing it into the forms in which it is sold the workmen are sometimes affected with nervous tremors, and they are obliged frequently to change the pieces they handle.

It is found on the Baltic coast of Prussia, either washed ashore after a gale, or entanglad in masses of seaweed. Mines of it are also wrought in Prussia. It is found in this country at Amboy N. J., at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard; and at Cape Sable, in Maryland. Leaves of fossil plants and tropical insects are sometimes found imbeded in it, a fact that has given rise to some pretty poetical conceits. In the East it is highly valued, and has been used as a form of concentrated wealth, as are diamonds and other precious stones. When heated, it exhales an agreeable odor, and for this, among other reasons, is in great request as mouthpieces for pipes.—*Scientific American.*

LITTLE SINS.—There are two ways of coming down from the top of a church steeple; one is to jump down, and the other is to come down by the steps; but both will lead to the bottom. So also there are two ways of going to hell: one is to walk into it with your eyes open,—few people do that,—the other is to go down by the steps of little sins and that way, I fear, is only too common.

Put up with a few little sins, and you will soon want a few more;—even a heathen could say "Who ever was content with only one sin?—and then your course will be regularly worse and worse every year. Well did Jeremy Taylor describe the progress of sin in a man:

"First, it startles him, then it becomes pleasing, then confirmed! Then the man is impenitent; then obstinate; and then he is damned."

Reader, the devil only wants to get the wedge of a little allowed sin into your hearts, and you will soon be all his own. Never play with fire. Never trifle with little sins.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* calls upon Congress to pass a law, convening the Fortieth Congress upon the 5th of March, the day after it ceases to exist itself. It believes that the public welfare demands that Congress shall be in session between that date and the following December, and it finds its authority for the action it advises in the following proviso of the Constitution:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

ABOUT four o'clock last Tuesday morning a meteor, lighting the whole heavens, was seen in the vicinity of Rome, Georgia, moving rapidly in a southwesterly direction. It appeared like a fire ball as large as the sun, and exploded apparently ten miles off, with a report like a forty-pounder cannon, that shook the earth and made the windows rattle.

IT is reported that

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1866.

THE SOUTHERN STATES A FIELD FOR AMERICAN PHILANTHROPISTS.

The people of the United States are justly celebrated for the vastness of their philanthropic works. The sun ever smiles upon our labors of love. Every clime from "Greenland's icy mountains" to the remote regions of the Ant-artic Continent, has received the substantial blessings of our liberality. Philanthropy has been taught until it is as much a part of our social system as education itself. The infant first learns to lisp a demand for the smallest contribution to assist in the education of far off "Afric's dusky sons" or India's Buddhistic millions. With an increase of years comes an advance of charity; the penny increases to a pound; from a few thousand we have advanced to millions, and with the force of education and the increase of wealth, we are destined to advance, year after year, until every object worthy of charity be reached throughout the broad expanse of the Globe. In the dispensation of so much charity, great care, tact and ingenuity must be brought into requisition to secure its proper dissemination. We are too apt to see the mote in a stranger's eye while we do not consider the beam flowing from our own. All around us there are objects most worthy of our most liberal donations, yet we see them not, and give our most special attention and gifts to the regeneration; for the moral and religious training of the anthropological Figi Islanders. This is commonly denominated, very properly, False Philanthropy.

"Charity begins at home." This aphorism is only observed when we speak of our individuality; of our personal abilities to contribute; in the broader and more general acceptation, in which it should be used, it is seldom practiced. Not because the objects of charity are less frequent in our midst, but because we attribute too much to our influences and associations, and too frequently presume that our charitable institutions are amply sufficient for all the purposes for which they have been designed. "Distance lends enchantment to the view" in this great religious impulse of the human heart, as well as in many other practical relations of life. We contemplate the miseries of Asia and Africa from America. The instrument through which we gaze at the heathenish masses, who worship gods of their own creation, is of the largest calibre; while the miseries in every community, which can readily be relieved by the expenditure of a few paltry dollars, are visible to the naked eye and are of such common occurrence, that by their frequency, they so familiarize themselves to us that we cannot see in them the objects of a philanthropist. And above all this man is an egoistic creature, and not always disposed to follow the scriptural injunction, Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. It is a pleasant thing to see one's name in print in front of a fine array of figures, to be followed with the eulogistic remarks of those who prize such liberal benefactions, and who desire to impress upon the charitable the beauty of imitating so illustrious an example.

If "Charity begins at home," and we feel determined to individualize the phrase, let us apply it to ourselves as an individual nation, not as an individual man or woman. In this aspect, upon close scrutiny, we can find sufficient objects of philanthropy, to employ the whole American philanthropic system, for the next ten or twenty years, in the States that have just emerged from one of the most bloody and terrible rebellions which it has ever been the duty of the historian to record. For long years the history of these States portrays a system of exclusiveness and barbaric practices. To men who held sentiments antagonistic with the prevailing system they were as inaccessible as the Chinese Empire has long been to the world without. The minister of Christ who preached, Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them, was unceremoniously ejected, provided he did not define the sense to have no reference to master and servant. The literature that inculcated a higher civilization than that produced by slavery, was consigned to the flames and its author notified that a "coat of tar and feathers" awaited him if he ever dared to set his impious feet upon the sacred soil of "Dixie." The man who entertained liberal views of Church and State and Morality, who believed Democracy did not mean slavery, was elevated to the boughs of the nearest tree, became the target of some inhuman monster, or paid the penalty for his temerity at the glittering point of a bowie knife. These were the natural defences of an institution which could not otherwise be successfully defended. Thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, and the strong arms of Northern freemen, these relics of barbarism—this barbarism itself—have been swept away as chaff before a furious hurricane.

A field is now open for the reception of all the philanthropy that the great Northern philanthropists can bestow. And for once in our lives let us be practical; let our philanthropy stay at home, instead of going to the Hindus or Abysinians to find objects for our material sympathies. Let us pour our donations upon the objects of charity in the Southern States and bring them up to the standard of the civilization of the latter half of the nineteenth century; after we have done this, after we have considered this beam, then it will be time plenty to turn our attention to the motes of our brethren on the opposite side of the earth. Millions of negroes, with minds as rational as ours, have been emancipated; millions of whites, though not slaves, have been emancipated from a serfdom almost as bad as slavery. These two classes, whose interests are identical, must be christianized and educated. They must be made intelligent beings; advanced in the scale of human perfection until they can fully participate in every right, civil, political and religious, which we exercise. Already two great leading churches, the Catholic and Methodist, have nobly stepped forward to assist in the [illegible]sement of the great work. Let [illegible]ches do their share in eradiating the last vestiges of barbarism and ignorance from those States which have so long been a by-word and reproach to our Democratic institutions.

METROPOLITANISM vs. DEMOCRACY.

Paris is France, London is England are accepted axioms in the political world. Each is the metropolis of the nation and wields the larger proportion of the powers of government. We may therefore change the wording a little without changing the sense and read Paris rules France, London rules England. In the same manner New York lays claim to metropolitan honors, and as such aspires to a controlling power in the government of the United States. What her influence on our national affairs would be in case she should reach the goal of her ambition, can only be determined approximately by deduction from the facts and experiences of the past. The experiment has never been tried in London, but in Paris, all attempts to establish and administer a democratic or republican form of government, have heretofore proved signal failures. The republics of ancient times have been proverbially short-lived and unstable until the very name of republic had become the synonym of mutability and political anarchy. It has been the ambition of political philosophers, for centuries, to discover the inherent cause of the instability, of what in the light of human reason ought to be the most permanent of all human governments, but which all experience, previous to that of our own nation, had demonstrated to be the most unstable instead. In all former republics the governing power had been wielded, for the most part or entirely, by large cities, and in many cases large cities alone constituted the republics. It was the vice and corruption of the citizens (the inhabitants of the cities) that wrought the destruction of all the ancient republics. From the republics of Greece and Rome, down to our own, all have come to an untimely end through metropolitan corruption. The breaking out of the rebellion was regarded and accepted for a time by Europe as the end of republican institutions in America. Since we succeeded in putting down the rebellion, democratic institutions in the United States have been pronounced a success by the civilized world. At the very moment when the most persistent declaimers against democracies have been obliged to concede, not only the practicability but also the extraordinary utility and vitality of our institutions, our chief city, laying claim to metropolitan honors and aspiring to the omnipotence of a London or Paris in the conduct of our national affairs, has been obliged to call upon the representatives of the rural districts to defend her from the hands of her own vandal marauders. Despite a most rigid registry law and the best efforts of her best citizens, New York, governed as a democracy, is at the mercy of the gamblers, thieves, robbers, garroters, and other classes of the vicious and depraved.

While millions of dollars are extorted from her business men in the shape of taxes, she is one of the worst governed and filthiest cities in the nation, and is driven to an appeal to the rural districts, not only to protect her from her robbers and cut-throats, but to cleanse her from her filth in order to stay the ravages of the pestilence. New York is our largest, richest, vilest and filthiest city, but the vast proportion of the vicious classes that are there made available to perpetrate frauds at elections, characterize, to a greater or less extent, all our large cities. We for the first time, in the history of republics, have extended the governmental power to an immense, intelligent and moral rural population. Is this why we have thus far succeeded? Has our rural population been the balance wheel in our machinery of government that has thus far regulated and preserved our democratic institutions? Have we after all made no progress in the science of government? Is democracy still a failure in large cities?

The proportionate increase of population in our cities is immensely in excess of that of our rural districts. If the tendencies of large cities are prejudicial to republican institutions, we are tending rapidly to destruction and it behooves us to act promptly in devising means to counteract these destructive tendencies. Should we not under such circumstances set ourselves to work to devise and enact such laws, as will encourage the growth of small towns and the increase of our rural population and thus divert the current from those dens of iniquity, those cesspools of iniquity, the large cities, and turn it into our comparatively unsettled or sparsely populated districts? These are questions of the very highest importance to our whole country and we would commend them to the careful consideration of our students of political philosophy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Facts versus Theories.

Notwithstanding the palpable absurdity of the theory, that the Constitution of the United States cannot be amended by the loyal States, without the aid of a sufficient number of the rebel States to make three-fourths of all that once were States, there are still those, who blinded by prejudice, mistake their own childish wishes for the deductions of sound reasoning. Ignoring facts and closing their ears against reason they set themselves to theorizing to suit their wishes. When one attempts to prove that Washington never lived, or that Napoleon was a myth, the faith of him less expert in the science of logic may be shaken; but if the same person attempts to prove that the party himself, whom he undertakes to reason with, does not exist, the most conclusive answer the second party could give his opponent's absurd theorizing, would be a practical demonstration, by knocking him down. The same parties, who deny that the passage of the pending amendment by the loyal States will make it a part of the Constitution, acknowledge the amendment abolishing slavery as a part of that instrument. This fact being everywhere accepted is a sufficient answer to their present objections. If the former amendment is legally a part of the Constitution, as they admit, it is so by the act of the loyal States alone; the adoption of it by the rebel States was in every case under duress and therefore void, even if they had had the right to pronounce upon it, which we deny. True the President in his *experiments* declared its adoption a *sine qua non* to their re-admission and restoration, but this is neither more nor less than every territory asking admission as a State is required to do, and the President's action, (outside of his own individual opinion, which is of no account in the premises, for it is a matter of legislation and not of executive opinion), may with as much propriety be declared a practical demonstration of their territorial status, as an acknowlment of their rights as states. As territories, the President under the direction of Congress might have had a right to dictate, in general terms, the character of their legislation, but as states, neither Congress nor the President, has the least semblance of a right to meddle with their constitutions. That self preservation is the first law of nature applies to nations as well as men. If we acknowledge that the loyal States of themselves have no right to enact laws, amend the Constitution to suit the exigencies of the times, and carry on the government without the consent of the rebel States, then every act of Congress since 1860, including the amendment, is void and of no effect—slavery is not abolished—every dollar of our national currency is worthless and illegal and the United States Bonds, held by our people, are not worth the paper they are printed upon. If this theory is to be adopted and carried out, then Congress is illegal—Andrew Johnson is not President—we are without a government, instead of being victors we are the vanquished, our government being destroyed, the whole civilized world has been egregiously fooled and the Southern Confederacy is a success instead of a failure and Jeff. Davis ought to occupy the Presidential chair instead of Andy Johnson. The utter absurdity of this copperhead theory is too palpable to deceive any one not entirely devoid of common sense. He who cannot see its impracticability and absurdity is open to conviction only by means of the knock-down argument.

☞Congress convened on Monday. Up to the time we go to press, the President's Message has not been received. We will submit it to our readers in our next issue. The President, it is said, will continue to urge "My Policy," in a mild way. It has been said of the Bourbon's that they "never learned nor forgot anything." Andy Johnson belongs to the same class of stupids. Well, we had no right to expect anything else.

☞The first number of *The Leader*, a neat little paper established in the interest of Temperance, at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, by John H. Keatly, has reached this office. This number exhibits undoubted evidence of ability and is certainly very readable. The editor manfully announces the course he intends to pursue in these appropriate words:

"The good we hope to accomplish will compensate, in an immesurable degree, for the terrors of the opposition we may provoke. Our design is to publish a journal whose columns will always be open to temperance men of whatever school they may be; for we believe that all temperance societies are honest in their purpose, and calculated to help us in saving the drunkard from a terrible end. But the work of good men is not confined to the reforming of drunkards. It is as much our duty to save the young, as it is to rescue the grey-haired veteran of the poor-house, from a miserable death. No intimidation, or pretexts of a truckling policy, shall induce us to deviate from the path which we conceive to be right."

We cheerfully recommend it to every temperance family in Bedford county. The subscription is $2.00 per year, per single copy, and $1.50 in clubs of ten or more. Our temperrnce men must take hold, or the enterprise cannot maintain itself.

The Message and Accompanying Documents.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

It is pretty well understood that the President's Message will refer to the restoration of the Southern States at length. His main point will be that Congress should admit Southern Representatives to seats in the councils of the nation.

He considers that ten States remain without representation and looks upon this as injustice, while if they were admitted their appearance in Congress would tend to strengthen the Union. He is not of the opinion that disloyal men would be allowed seats at the Capitol while the Senate and House are judges of the rights of persons applying for admission.

Secretary McCulloch's report will prove of interest to the nation. It is prepared with great care, and the Secretary expresses his views in reference to our currency and the revenue system in a manner which will attract the attention of Congress. The condition of the National debt is represented as satisfactory, its diminution for the past year and a half being over $200,000,000.

The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, are understood to have reached the sum of $558,000,000, while the expenditures were but $520,000,000. Reduction of taxation is recommended.

Secretary Stanton's report gives valuable information respecting the operations of the War Department during the past year. It will be concise, but will embrace a vast amount of information, such as will show that we are ready for any emergency.

Secretary Welles will make an exhibit of near three hundred men-of war, supplied with the guns known. He also will indorse League Island as a suitable site for an iron-clad navy yard.

Postmaster-General Randall and Secretary Browning of the Interior, have their reports made out and in type. They will be perused with much interest, more especially that of the Interior Department.

A DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The following condensed statement of John Morrissey's court experience explains the secret of his great popularity with the party:

IN RENSELAER COUNTY.

Twice indicted for *assault and battery*. Once convicted and sentenced to *jail for sixty days*.

Twice indicted for *burglary*. Once convicted and sentenced to *jail for sixty-days*.

Once indicted for *assault with intent to kill*.

IN ALBANY COUNTY.

Three times indicted, convicted and sentenced for *assault and battery*, serving a total term of *nine months* in the Albany Penitentiary.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Three times indicted for *assault with intent to kill*.

Notwithstanding this record John went in by some 2,700 majority. If he had been lucky enough to kill some of those he assaulted, his majority might have been much larger. One thing must be said in his behalf, that he was not stingy of his money in the canvass. It is reported that he spent $75,000 among the b'hoys.—*Chicago Times.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

CAVE JOHNSON, former member of Congress from Tennessee, and Postmaster General, died at his residence at Clarksville, Tenn., on Friday last, aged 74 years.

THE Fenian Stephens has left New York for parts unknown. He was accompanied by several military gentlemen. It looks probable that within ten days an insurrection will take place in Ireland.

THE Philadelphia *News* has an elaborate and able financial article taking ground in favor of the repeal of all Internal Revenue laws and demonstrates the practicability of doing so without damage to Government finances.

THE Legislature of North Carolina, after four ballotings, elected M. E. Marley U. S. Senator. He was Judge of the Supreme Court under the Southern Confederacy.

A movement is on foot in Erie to organize a transportation company, to ship oil from that port direct to Europe—to any port on the Continent. Mr. A. Brigham, one of the first exporters of oil from the United States, is at the head of the movement, which promises to meet with success.

AT the Fort Pitt Works, there was cast another monster naval gun. The gun was the third of the description and calibre ever cast. It is 20-inch bore, and is designed for the naval service on our iron clad fleet. In the three furnaces used there were 140,000 pounds of the best Bloomfield or Juniata pig iron.

SENATOR BEN WADE is spoken of as successor to Mr. Foster in the presiding Chair of the Senate. Whilst Mr. Sherman is probably a better parliamentarian, the selection of Senator Wade would be good news to his millions of friends.

THE ex-rebel General Edward Johnson, recently pardoned by the President, on Tuesday applied to the United States Treasurer for the payment of a check for $300, due to him in 1861, as Major in the United States Army. The payment was refused.

A wife in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, whose huaband died of delirium tremens, brought suit against two of the men who sold him liquor, and recovered $500 from one and $200 from the other. That fellow certainly increased in value by dying.

HORACE GREELEY has published a card affirming his willingness to be elected United States Senator from New York. The *Times* advocates Mr. Greeley's election in terms which are honorable to all parties, considering the disturbed relations between Messrs. Raymond and Greeley.

Gov. GEARY will be inaugurated on the 15th of January next. On the same day a United States Senator will be chosen to succeed Cowan.

A Paris letter writer states that Queen Isabella, of Spain, has offered the Pope, in the event that he is compelled to quit Rome, a residence in the city of Granada.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says "Grant is unable to stir a plaudit in the Illinois prairies." We should like to see Wendell and Ulysses there together; then we could determine who could stir the loudest plaudits.

A delegation of Kentuckians, who have been to Washington, on office seeking business, were told by the President that there would be no more removals from office at present, and that he intended to consider no applications.

HON. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, it is now pretty certain, will be the new Attorney General under Gov. Geary. He is recommended for this position by the Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia, and a number of other distinguished jurists in the State.

RECONSTRUCTION is progressing in South Carolina. An agent of the Internal Revenue has just been murdered. The assassins gave themselves up, but there is little probability that they will be put to any inconvenience. It is no crime for a high toned Southerner to kill a Yankee.

THE intelligence from Mexico is interesting, Maximillian had not left the country, although his baggage was packed. He was staying at Orizaba, as a private gentleman—which means, we presume, that he had ceased to be an official personage. The Imperialists had suffered fresh reverses, and an American Protectorate was regarded as the only solution the difficulties of the country could have.

THE Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., expired on the 28th inst, at his residence, Trappe, after a short illness, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Fry filled during his life a number of important offices. He was first appointed by the Governor Prothonotary of Montgomery county, and afterwards chosen to the Legislature. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1836. Subsequently, in 1856, he was chosen Auditor General of the State. In 1863 his name was prominently before the Democratic State Convention for nomination for Governor, and in 1864 Governor Curtin selected him one of a committee of three to investigate certain alleged frauds.

GALVESTON advices of Nov. 28th, inclusive, furnish no later intelligence relative to General Sedgwick than has been already telegraphed. The report telegraphed from New York that General Sedgwick had been ordered under arrest is authoritatively denied. At head-quarters the whole story of a movement of troops across the Rio Grande is set down as entirely false.

In Texas efforts are making to get the dissatisfied negroes, of South Carolina and Georgia to emigrate to the former State. The laborers are too few for the crop now in the ground. The Texas crop is estimated at 200,000 bales. Manufacturing enterprises are springing up all over the South. Capital is lacking as well as skill and the North will be asked to supply both.

AT the late election the total vote of Kansas, exclusive of one county, was 19,247 for the Republican candidate for Governor, and 7,865 for the Democratic candidate, or in the ratio of two-and-a-half Republicans for every Democrat. This vigorous and thriving young State has evidently not forgotten the lessons of her early history. The soul of John Brown is "marching on."

A BILL was introduced in the Tennesse House on the 19th, to repeal the present Franchise Law, and give suffrage to the negroes, being a proposition for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. It was laid on the table on first reading by a vote of 39 to 29—the East Tennessee members voting solid with the Radicals and Conservatives to lay on the table, and the Conservatives from Middle and West Tennessee against. Another bill was introduced striking out the word white in the present Franchise Law.

A PETITION is on its way from Louisiana, asking Congress to erect a territorial government and provide for the appointment of a provisional governor for that State.

AT the next Parliamentary session amongst other measures it is supposed, a Reform Bill will be introduced, the Bank Charter will be overhauled, and a bill for reforming the Established Church of Ireland will be introduced. The Alabama claims will also be debated.

THERE are at this time in South Carolina eleven cotton factories in successful operation, running 27,200 spindles and 996 looms, the largest one, the Kalmia Mills, having 10,000 spindles and 600 looms, and the smallest one, the Valley Falls factory, having 500 spindles.

IN the State of Illinois, some time ago, there was started a new secret society, composed entirely of honorably discharged soldiers, and called the "Grand Army of the Republic." It is said that the organization already numbers in that State one hundred thousand men. It is fast spreading through the States, and especially in the West, and promises to be a great power. It is not a political organization, but purely for the benefit of soldiers and their widows and orphans.

A DESPATCH from Washington, by its apparently plausible explanations, gives a quietus to the sensational rumors about Mexican affairs. Napoleon's reason for not withdrawing his troops in instalments is reported to be that a diminished force would be endangered by the advancing Liberals, and a positive promise is given of a complete French evacuation at an early day. The mission of General Sherman is defined to be merely advisory, and to issue military orders, in the event of a necessity, for the prompt movement of our troops on the Texas frontier.

COL. JOSEPH SEVERNS was sworn in last Saturday as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. He takes the place of Mr. Myers—the last of the Republican officeholders in Philadelphia apponited by President Lincoln. Col. Severns is a thorough-going Copperhead and has been an Editor of that pursuasion for many years. All the National Offices in Philadelphia are now filled by Copperheads and Copper-Johnsons, except it may be a few subordinates whose positions are of no account.

THE FRESH insurrectionary movements in Ireland have aroused the indignation of the British public to white heat. The leaders of opinion, instead of enjoining on their government the moderation and amenity they urged our government to exhibit in its treatment of the Southern rebels, breathe threatenings and slaughter. The strongest measures of repression have been adopted, and will be vigorously pursued. The condemned Fenians in Canada will experience the full rigor of the new bitterness. This is the last exemplification of how much easier it is to preach than to practice.

A COURT was opened in Platte county, Mo., by the new Judges, as elected on the radical ticket. The Court progressed without interruption all day, and adjourned until the next morning. Judge Allen, the old Judge, early on Tuesday morning, opened Court upon his own hook, before the hour. The Clerk refused to recognize his authority, and put the docket and court record under lock and key. Allen then issued an order removing Mr. Moore, who refused to obey the order, when a squad of between thirty and forty bushwackers threatened to kill him if he did not deliver up the record. Moore refused to do so, and escaped. The old Judges adjourned the Court for a week, and a company of armed bushwackers are guarding the Court House, refusing to allow Court to be held by the new judges elected.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The recent trip to Fort Riley shows what can be done in a single car in the way of saving time and preventing discomfort. Was the Director's car of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the pioneer of a movement by which the traveler, who is bound on a long journey, will take to his car as he would to a ship for the voyage? The Union Pacific Railroad Company showed their Philadelphia guests that the thing was capable of accomplishment, and as General Palmer, the Treasurer of the Company, remarked on the trip, there was nothing in the way of going right through to the Pacific except the want of a railroad over a portion of the route. As the company is now grading its road at the rate of a mile a day, and as the track layers follow hard upon the heels of the graders the consummation may not be so far off as some persons imagine.

PRICES.

Thursday's New York *Tribune* reported beef cattle as having declined fully 2½c. per pound, and stated that the market was overstocked, and there was an average arrival of 500 head per week in excess of the receipts one year ago. Sheep, according to the *Tribune*, have declined about 1c. per pound, and pork 4½c. per pound. Pork is $10.50 less per barrel than the price last year. Lard 12 to 14 cents per pound lower than at this time last year. The flour market is unsteady and prices looking downward. Corn has advanced thirty-five cents per bushel in three months, but the *Tribune* thinks prices will fall below present quotations. Butter has declined five cents in in three months. Coal has declined two dollars per ton in three months. The *Tribune* follows up its statistics with these comments:

"The things we eat are daily becoming less costly in the markets. The decline is not so perceptible at the stalls and shops of retailers, and to the actual consumer at the hotels and boarding houses it is wholly unknown. The full supply of provisions in the country, pressing upon the crowded store houses in the city, must eventually break down all speculation, and force down the prices to consumers, in order to induce more rapid consumption of the perishable articles of food. Finally, in the course of time, the decline will reach the people who buy to eat, and the good old days will return wherein the laborer was able to sit down to a hearty supper, without first balancing accounts between his appetite and his day's earnings, so as not to leave the latter in debt to the farmer."

To which prediction all persons who wish well to the masses of our people will heartily respond *Amen!*

Official Report of the Arrest of John H. Surratt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The Government has information as long ago as last winter that John H. Surratt had gone to Europe. The person who communicated the facts conversed with him during the voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that Surratt, believing he was far removed from danger, was free and outspoken about his connection with the assassination conspiracy. To-night Secretary Seward received a dispatch by the Atlantic cable, dated to-day, as follows:

I have arrested John H. Surratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of identity. HALE, U. S. Consul General,
Alexandria, Egypt.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Galleries Crowded.--Good feeling prevails among the Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The weather is as pleasant as could possibly be expected.

The galleries of the two branches of Congress are densely crowded. Those of the House are not sufficiently large to accommodate all seekers of admission.

The members of the House are present in full force. Long before noon the members of both parties were seen shaking hands, with marked cordiality, and conversing on other subjects than politics. A mere looker-on would scarcely suspect that differences on any subject ever divided them, so happy are they in greeting.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock, precisely, by Mr. Foster, President pro tem. Prayer was delivered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gray, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Anthony presented the following resolutions, which were severally adopted:

That the Secretary inform the House that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

That the hour for the meeting of the Senate be twelve o'clock until otherwise ordered.

That a committee of two be appointed to join a committee of the House and wait upon the President to receive his message.

Mr. Sumner said if there was no business before the Senate he would move to call up Senate bill No. 1, an act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Rev. Dr. Boynton opened the House with prayer of thankfulness for the result of the late elections, which tend he said, to establish the principles of liberty to all classes and conditions.

The roll of members was then called when 146 answered to their names.

Three new members were sworn in from Tennessee, and two from Kentucky.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the act of July 17th, 1862, which section authorizes the President to grant pardon and amnesty to persons who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. Fink (Ohio) objected, and the rules were suspended so as to allow the bill to be introduced.

Mr. Eliot's bill was then put upon its passage, and was passed by a vote of 111 to 29.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the arrest and escape of John H. Surratt.

A bill was introduced, and referred, directing the sale of $2,000,000 of gold, by the Secretery of the Treasury, every Monday.

Also, a bill for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March.

2. P. M.—The President's message has just been received. Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the reading until to-morrow. The motion was rejected, and the Clerk proceeded to read the message.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to regulate removals from office, which was made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Alabama Legislature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Special despatches state that in the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Brooks, of Lowndes county, presented a bill to alter the Constitution of the State, to admit conditional negro suffrage. The conditions are that the voter shall possess property valued at $200, and shall be able to read the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and write a legible hand; these conditions holding good also in case of white men.

Mr. Brooks was closely identified with the Confederate cause, having expended his last dollar in its support, and in presenting his bill said that he did so as a measure of policy and public good. After an exciting debate the bill was tabled.

Meteoric Display in England.

The amusing witticisms of the American press over the disappointments of Professor Loomis and other astronomical *savans* who who promised us a meteoric display about the 12th ult., will now cease, since we are assured by the English press that there really was a shower on the 14th ult., and a very brilliant one. The phenomenon was visible at London, Dover, Leicester, Nottingham, Liverpool, Weymouth, Glasgow and other points. The *Times* says: The spectator had soon counted half a dozen, then he felt sure he had counted thirty, then six or seven in a minute, then they appeared faster than he could count them. The heavens seemed alive with this unwonted host. Look where we would, it was the same; in the far West, and throughout the entire North. Mr. Bishop, of Weymouth, estimates the number of meteors at 7,000 to 8,000. Professor Grant, of the Glasgow Observatory, writes:

'At 1h. 15m. the heavens had assumed an extremely imposing aspect. Multitudes of beautiful meteors were now everywhere visible but especially in the Eastern regions of the heavens, where the constellation Leo was to be seen as he gradually ascended in his course towards the meridian. Hundreds of the meteors far surpassed in brilliancy the stars of the first magnitude. In multitudes of instances they were brighter than Jupiter, and some of them even equalled Venus when she is at her greatest brilliancy.'

As an incident of these meteoric times, it may be mentioned that immense rains fell in various parts of England, and that Lancashire and Yorkshire especially were deluged.

THE present inactivity of the Prussian cabinet is subject a of general speculation among European politicians. The reason of this inactivity is to be found in the absence of the soul of the cabinet, Count Bismarck. In some quarters it is believed that the sickness which is supposed to have detained him in the country is not real, but feigned, in order to induce the King to make certain changes in the cabinet. A *Tribune* correspondent says: "His sufferings have increased so much during the last few weeks, that his advice cannot be obtained even on the most important circumstances. Baron Lavigny, for instance, was directed to consult him confidentially on various points in the treaty with Saxony. But Count Bismarck's family declared that such conversation was impossible, because the excitement would produce dangerous consequences. It is hardly to be expected that he will come to Berlin to the opening of the Parliament, and as he cannot remain on the Island of the Baltic in the winter, his family are desirous that he should go south, either to the Lake of Geneva or to one of the lakes of Upper Italy. At the Lake of Geneva he would meet one of his colleagues, General Roon, the Minister of War, who is also staying there for his health's sake. Though it is not at all strange that both these statesmen have suffered severely in health from the efforts and excitement of the last year, there are many, however, who do not believe in this sickness, but regard it is a pretext.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A Minister in Difficulties.

For some time past Mr. Washburne, United States Minister to Paraguay, has been attempting to get to his objective point which is Assumption, the capital of that Republic. The Allies operating against the Paraguayan army, have objected to his going on, and he has laid idly by, waiting the slow progress of events before Huamaita. It is now said that he has found a means of getting forward, and that the United States gun-boat *Shamokin* will take him. But as the river is filled with torpedoes, this will be a very dangerous experiment, and it may end the mission of Minister Washburne very summarily. It is to be hoped that he will succeed, and go through safely, but when we consider the danger, and estimate of how little importance his success will be to our interests, we cannot but think that he is assuming a great risk for a very small benefit.

MR. LINCOLN'S ESTIMATE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following statement: "Three days before the murder of Mr. Lincoln, he had made arrangements for an afternoon ride with certain members of his family, and the hour of two o'clock was fixed upon. At that time, the President not appearing, word was sent to him that the party was waiting for him. He returned an answer that the Vice President had called upon him, and that he should not be able to go. Mr. Johnson remained about two hours, when the President joined the family, and in conversation regarding the delayed ride remarked, with much apparent concern:—"*That miserable man! I cannot anticipate the troubles he will cause me during my second term of office.*"

Such were, with scarcely a doubt, the last words spoken by Mr. Lincoln concerning the present occupant of the White House; and spoken as they were in the privacy of his own family circle, they were doubtless the full and free expression of his real belief."

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—There is an increasing disposition manifested in the South to admit qualified suffrage, impartial as to color. The violent attacks on such papers as do not directly oppose it show that it is gaining ground as an equivalent for Universal amnesty, but the Union papers not edited by negroes oppose it.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatie Bitters sold in one year is something startlinn They would fill Broadway six feet high, from thg Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is oto of the institutions of New York. It is said thae Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by here friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbla smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be order edof any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been itily growing in favor for over twenty years. sd acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the air, and changes it to its original color by decrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—or Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, gential stimulantis as required. Its careful preparation and entit purity make it a cheap and reliable article forcreulinary purposes. Sold everyly here at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.
May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1866.

☞ We learn from the *Gazette* that the new Sheriff was sworn in last week and has entered upon his duties.

☞ Rev. F. Benedict requests us to say that the person who has the fourth volume of 'Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," belonging to him, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

☞ The Negro, who is supposed to have broken into the Confectionary of George Mardorff, several weeks ago, was gobbled up on last Sunday evening and lodged in limbo.

THANKSGIVING.—The day was observed by the closing of all places of business and the delivery of a Thanksgiving Sermon, by Rev. A. Heckerman, in the Presbyterian Church.

FESTIVAL.—The Mite Society of the M. E. Church gave an Oyster and Ice-Cream Supper on Thanksgiving evening, which was very liberally patronized. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the Methodist Church in this place.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this valuable scientific journal, in our advertising columns. It should be in the hands of every mechanic and manufacturer in the country.

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—At the request of the stockholders, representing more than one-tenth in interest, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia on the 10th proximo, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and accepting or refusing to accept, the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the fifth day of April, A. D. 1866, entitled an act authorizing the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company to construct a railroad from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, with branches; extending the time for commencing and completing, and repealing the limitations as to the time of constructing the main line of said company; authorizing connections with roads chartered by the State of Virginia or Western Virginia, and changing the time of the annual meetings of the stockholders of said company.

This looks as if the Company had resolved upon making a show of doing something. But we cannot see the stockholders: all the world knows that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds about all the stock subscribed and has the entire say in the matter. We hope the Directors along the line will attend and fully represent our wants, with also our advantages and disadvantages. If there should be a stockholder in Bedford county we hope he will not fail to attend. Within the last few days the surveys of the entire line have been completed and the office work is progressing rapidly. In a short time we can expect to hear what is to be "did."

A NEW LAMP.—In no locality throughout the entire country, have the terrors of petroleum and kindred illuminators been so keenly felt, as in our city and its neighborhood, and in no place should any invention tending to promote safety in the burning of petroleum, benzine, naphtha or anything else, be hailed with such a welcome as here. Among the recent inventions of this class, the Lightning Lamp, arranged upon an entirely new principle, is well worthy of examination. A tube extending through the chamber separates the wick from the oil, and the draft is applied at the bottom of the chamber. Explosion seems to be impossible, since the light would be obliged to pass between a close fitting wick and the tube, into a second tube, before reaching the oil chamber. A gas is generated from the carbon before burning, thus securing three-fold more light. The principle is applicable to all lightning uses to which carbon is applied, and the patentees claim that the lamp is not only non-explosive and safe, but cheap and beautiful. The lamp is now used in many of our lighthouses, having been adopted by the Ununited States Government.

We clip the above notice of Dr. A. C. Vaughan's new lamp from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

☞ "*The Camp, the Battle-field and the Hospital,*" *or Lights and Shadows of the Great Rebellion* is the title of a handsome volume, just issued by the National Publishing Company, 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The author, Dr. L. P. Brockett, has delved most industriously amongst the masses of curious incidents which have marked the late war, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 100 edgravings by the first artists, which are *really beautiful*; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. The book's contents include remiaisscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, bravery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusements as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

It is just such a volume as will find numerous purchasers, and just such a one as persons seeking to act as book-agents should add to their list.

SAND PATCH TUNNEL.—The work on Sand Patch Tunnel, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad is still being pushed forward by our fellow citizen, Mr. John Humbird, who has the contract, and on last week a hole was made. The length of the tunnel is 4,700 feet, being 1000 feet longer than the long tunnel on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad through the Alleghanies, between Altoona and Cresson, and only about 250 feet shorter than the great Kingwood tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is intended for a double track, and is twenty-two feet wide by nineteen feet in height. As soon as the legal questions concerning the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad shall have been decided, the work on the road will be pushed rapidly forward to completion. No doubt exists as to those decisions being favorable to the road, inasmuch as the questions at issue, have already been carefully considered by two able Courts, with a favorable result. The people of this section of the country may congratulate themselves upon the present bright prospects of the road, and the probability of its early completion.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

We were surprised at the statement, when first made, that the Sand Patch Tunnel was rapidly approaching completion and that the workmen had "cut through." Upon inquiry the tunnel does not appear to be in as advanced stage of completion as would appear from the above. The hole is a mere air hole, and it is confidently asserted by those who know, that it would take 200 men two years to complete it. The force upon it at present is a mere force of occupation and and does not exceed twenty-five or thirty men. The Connellsville Company appears to be carrying out the same policy on that line that the Southern Pennsylvania is on this.

☞ We deem it due to Jos. S. M. Gibson, recently a conductor on the Penn'a R. R., to correct an item, going the rounds of the press, to the effect that he was committed to prison, in Philadelphia, in default of $10,000 bail, for embezzling the funds of the Company. The truth is, he was not arrested for embezzlement, but for threatening actions towards Pinkerton, the detective, and he was not in prison, but simply in charge of a police officer.—*Altoona Tribune.*

PROSCRIPTION CONTINUED.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

It was a mild sunny afternoon in the autumn of 1866, whilst meandering all alone on the banks of a gracefully flowing stream, that we met our old friend the antiquary. Seating ourselves side by side on a moss-covered log, beneath the over-shadowing branches of a majestic oak, the loquacious gentleman proceeded, in his felicitous manner, to relate a very exciting tale of *democratic* proscription. The scene was laid in a narrow valley, west of Evitt's mountain, called by way of pre-eminence, "little Berks." Mr B—— was a man of mark—one of nature's noble men. His abilities were above mediocrity. His educational advantages were quite favorable. His qualities of mind and of heart were of such a character as to make him a leading spirit in the community. Mr. B—— in the good old days of yore, was associated with what was called the democratic party, when said organization had *some* principles over and above "five barley loaves, and a few small fishes." Mr. B—— was made prominent as Justice of the Peace, county Commissioner, and general party director. No one man in the whole community exerted so great an amount of influence. However when the great heresy of *States Rights and Secession* culminated in open rebellion; when the "public Functionary" at the Metropolis of the nation "could find no power in the Constitution to coerce a sovereign State," though rushing headlong into treason, when Davis, Yancy, Rhett, Breckenridge, and other prominent leaders of the old democratic party, raised their suicidal hands against the life of the nation, Mr. B—— *could not* conscientiously cross that Rubicon. The deeply inwrought feeling of patriotism, which had grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, caused the hope of his soul and the affections of his heart to turn tremblingly to the flag of his country, and the principles of free government, as taught by the early founders of the Republic. When democrats *rejoiced* over rebel victories, Mr. B—— sighed and mourned in solitude! When the visages of democrats were *elongated* by the tidings of federal triumphs Mr. B——'s heart in common with the great patriotic heart of the nation, throbed with emotions of unspeakable gratitude, and he devoutly thanked the God of Battles for the vindication of right principles. Owing to this essential difference of feeling many of Mr. B——'s former political friends, whose intelligence was not much in advance of their patriotism, determined that he should be proscribed! That his supplies should be cut off! That (so far as any effort of theirs could accomplish it) his business should be crushed! Although he was an *honest* miller, his mill should *no longer* grind their yellow grain. In violation of the golden rule As you would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them, these semi-rebels goaded their laboring teams over rugged roads, seeking accommodation at distant points! And all because their conscientious neighbor *had the manliness* and independence to elevate patriotism above party, and boldly to vindicate the Right in the midst of a crooked and of a perverse generation. The storm has blown over—the white-robed angel of peace has been wooed back to our land. The envenomed shafts of malice fell harmlessly at the feet of the noble patriot. A merciful Providence secured his defenceless head! While the peaceful shades of life's even tide close in around him, he rejoices in the pleasing consciousness that he was true to his flag and to his country in the dark days of trial and sorrow. Antiquary having finished his touching historical sketch, Pilgrim's heart was stirred with indignation, and the conviction was indelibly impressed upon his mind that proscription, for opinion's sake, is a sin of the first magnitude, and that *vile political proscriptionists* of the rebel type, unless thoroughly washed in the laver of regeneration, according to the teaching of ancient and of modern theology, will ultimately find beyond the "dark rolling river" a clime *far* warmer than the "sunny South"—distinguished from every other locality in the vast universe by its exhaustless supplies of fire and brimstone! Let graceless political tricksters take warning—*justice is on their track!*

PILGRIM.

BEAN'S COVE, (which is in the "State of Southampton,") December 3d, 1866.

N. B. Pilgrim is pained to learn by the last *Gazette* that the emaciated invalid of Chaneysville, "Homespun," has been seized with a violent literary spasm! His insane ravings are terrible. Poor creature, he gives indications of hopeless collapse! Not being able at this time, in view of more urgent and important practice to pay "Homespun" a professional visit, allow Pilgrim to prescribe in his (almost hopeless) case, as follows: viz. 5 *Conservatice* pills daily until nausea is produced. Ten drops hourly of the wine labeled "My Policy." His caput should be well rubbed occasionally with "Mongrel" oil. The *precious* ingredients may all be found in a literary drug shop in the Borough of Bedford. *Professor M——s had better pay some attention to his case.* Should he expire, let a suitable box be provided—*well lined* with Gazettes—a large bundle forming his pillow. Then let his "aimable" friend, "Uncle Toby," read the burial service over him, and consign his remains to their last resting place beneath the *sacred soil* of Southampton.

The following Epitaph, or something like it, should be inscribed upon his tombstone:

Here lies poor Tim. Homespun,
Oh! reader do not fret,
His work on earth WAS DONE;
He wrote for the *Gazette.*

P——.

MARRIED

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. R. Miller, Miss CASANDER DEACON and Mr. JOHN BENNER, both of Pleasant Valley.

DIED

On the 4th of November, in Monroe tp., VIOLAH ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Mary J. Adams, aged 1 year, 1 month and 28 days.

Near Buena Vista, on the 26th ult., CHARLES K. ZEIGLER, son of Joseph and Annie Zeigler; aged 1 year and 9 months.

"He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom."

On the 3d instant, HANNAH D. HEMMING, daughter of Richard and Sophia Hemming; aged 4 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

While weeping parents mourn, the child is sleeping gently.

"Her's was the mourning hour,
And she hath passed in beauty from the day,
A bud, not yet a flower,
Torn in its sweetness from the parent spray;
The death-wind swept her to her soft repose,
As frost, in spring time blights the early rose."

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15—1st.w.ex.mo.1yr.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov. 30, 1866:6m

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of bilious habit.

New Advertisements.

PLASTERING.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned, between now and the 1st of January, 1867, for the plastering of the "Avandale House," near Bedford Springs. There will be between 4000 and 5000 square yards to be plastered.
Dec. 7th:3t LEVI SMITH.

LAST NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will be given till the 1st day of January, 1867, to pay up.
The notes and accounts of those who neglect, *without regard to person,* will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection. Therefore, if by negligence you pay costs do not blame
Dec. 5, 1866:4t WM. HARTLEY.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

MARK!!
All persons indebted to HARTLEY & METZGER will please settle their accounts on or before January 1st, 1867. Interest will positively be charged from that date on all unsettled balances. *Our Terms are Cash.*
HARTLEY & METZGER.
Dec. 5, 1866:4t

Margaret Brubaker by her next friend vs. George W. Brubaker.	No. 74 Nov. Term, 1866, alias Subpœna on Libel for divorce. Nov. 19, 1866, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday, 29th of Dec. inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to take testimony. M. A. POINTS, Commissioner.

Dec. 7, 1866.:4t.

ALL INTERESTED
Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement
JANUARY 1, 1867.
Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Scientific American to be Greatly Enlarged.

This widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-second year on the 1st of January next, and the publishers propose to signalize the occasion by Enlarging it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, increasing the subscription price.

It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love to read of the wondrous progress which now marks every department of Mechanical Engineering and the Industrial Arts and Sciences generally.

The Editorial department is very ably conducted, and many of the best Scientific writers in this country and Europe are contributors to its pages. Many of the articles have the charm of romance about them, and inspire the mind with noble ideas.

The *Scientific American* has the largest circulation of any similar journal in existence, but it ought to have a million of readers in this growing country.

The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous, and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of the country and Europe.

Another feature of the *Scientific American* is the Official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.

Whoever reads the *Scientific American* is instructed and entertained, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.

The American and European Patent Offices, in connection with the Scientific American, form an immense Museum of Mechanical Novelties which furnish constant employment to a large corps of Scientific Examiners who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.

This firm is no doubt the most extensive in the world.

Now is the time to send in subscriptions to the *Scientific American,* so as to begin with the new volume.

The numbers for a year make up a splendidly illustrated volume of 832 pages. Terms. $3 per annum; $1 50 for six months; $1 for four months. Clubs of ten and upwards, $2 50 each, Canadian subscribers, $3 25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free; also, a pamphlet of advice to inventors. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York City.
Dec. 7:3t

NOTICE.—My wife, Susan Shroyer, having left my bed and board without provocation, this is to caution persons from trusting her on my account, and I will enforce the law on any person who harbors her.
A *fine* of $500 will be the reward paid to any Rail Roader who brings her back.
Nov. 30:2t A. G. SHROYER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way bartering for a Promissory Note given by me to Mary E. Brumbaugh, under date of November 20, 1866, due three months after date, as said note has been fully paid by me. G. R. BARNDOLLAR.
Woodberry, Nov. 30, 1866.:3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Nancy Longenecker, dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Longenecker, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, to the subscriber, residing at New Enterprise, in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID F. BUCK,
Nov. 30:6t. Administrator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Defibaugh & Fisher is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle by cash or note on or before the first day of January, 1867, otherwise all accounts unsettled will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1866.

N. B. Mr. DEFIBAUGH will continue the business at the old stand. I desire my friends to extend the same patronage to him that they have extended to us. He expects to have a New Stock of Goods in two or three weeks.
ELIAS FISHER.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1866.:3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on THURSDAY, December 28th, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land, late the property of John W. Beeler, dec'd., containing 279¼ acres, adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper and others, one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a substantial two story Frame House, frame Bank Barn, Tenant House, and other buildings.
There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also a large orchard of choice fruit. This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Warriorsmark Keyser Run Road, contains valuable Iron Ore, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.
Terms CASH at confirmation of sale.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Administrator of John W. Beeler, deceased.
Nov. 30.:ts

AGENTS WANTED *for the Most Popular and best selling Subscription Books published.*
We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.
Our books do not pass through hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.
Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly North and South.
Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN ZELLER, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Zeller, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN ZELLER,
October 26, 6t Administrator

THE LADY'S FRIEND.
A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM ENGRAVING.
REDUCED PRICES TO CLUBS.

The Lady's Friend announces for 1867, the following novelets: A NEW STORY by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c.; "How a Woman Had Her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "Told by the Sun;" "No Longer Young," by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; and "Dora Castel," by Frank Lee Benedict.
It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate, engraved on steel, in every number.
It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.
It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.
It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself, in every number.
It will give a copy of the beautiful Premium Steel Engraving, "One of Life's Happy Hours," 26 inches long by 20 inhhes wide, to every single ($2 50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a Club.
It offers as Premiums, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Guns, Rifles, Melodeon's, Clothe's Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopediss, &c.

TERMS:

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving)	$2 50
4 copies,	6 00
5 copies, (and one gratis,)	8 00
8 copies, (and one gratis,)	12 00
20 copies, (and one gratis,)	28 00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post,	4 00

The getter up of a club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit One Dollar Extra.
Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars.
Address DEACON & PETERSON,
Nov. 23-3t. 219 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
T. R. GETTYS'
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make
PICTURES of ANY SIZE
AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,
Gilt & Rosewood Frames,
GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.
and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make
THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,
or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:
Twenty-five per cent. Less
than any other place in the county.
Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866,
the following described real estate, viz:
No. 1. A messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty four acres, more or less, well improved and well watured, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others.
No. 2. One tract of wood land, situate in said township, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of decedent and others.
No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing four hundred and thirty two acres and thirty perches, more or less, adjoining lands of James Patten and others. Upon these last two tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.
TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day. GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
Nov. 23-4ts. Adms. of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.
TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.
I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week: Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.
WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just received a splendid lot of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Matching Plaids, Cloaking Cloth,
CLOAKS and FURS,
Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first-class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.
Nov. 9-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MOSES DICKEN late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
JOHN DICKEN,
Nov. 23. Executor.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.
The Assessors of the several districts of the county, elected for the year 1867, are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioner's Office, on Tuesday, December 11th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for said year. Let none fail to be present.
By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER,
Nov. 23-3ts. Clerk.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Reller Grain Drills—the best in the world.
Bedford, July 13.

1867 PROSPECTUS of the 1867
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Editions, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature and Science. The best Newspaper, the best Political paper, the best Commercial paper, the most valuable Family paper, the Largest paper in the Northwest. It publishes more Telegraphic News, better Market Reports, more Interesting News, and a Greater Variety of Reliable and Useful Information than any other paper in America.
The Chicago *Tribune*, now approaching its twenty-first year, is recognized as the leading organ and exponent of the great, patriotic, dominant Republican party of the Northwest. The *Tribune* is no ephemeral concern of doubtful duration, but a permanently established institution, known and respected throughout the United States. Its circulation exceeds the combined issues of other Chicago dailies. Its past record and career may be pointed to with pride and pleasure by its conductors. Since the Republican party was organized, the Chicago *Tribune* has stood by it, through evil as well as good report; never in the rear, but always in the front, beckoning it onward and upward; never faltering or weary, but always hopeful, earnest, fearless. Its blows have fallen incessantly on slavery, oligarchy and treason. During the entire period of the rebellion it blew no uncertain blasts, but sounded the charge and cheered on the defenders of freedom to renewed efforts, assuring them of a glorious triumph for the right as the reward of perseverance and sacrifice.
And now, when the wicked rebellion is crushed, the oligarchy conquerred, and slavery abolished, the Chicago *Tribune* insists that the legitimate fruits of our victory shall not be yielded back to vanquished rebels by an apostate Executive, who has basely and wickedly betrayed the loyal people who intrusted him with Presidential powers. The *Tribune* opens a new campaign to secure to the Union an enduring peace, and a reconstruction based on the principles of EQUAL RIGHTS AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN! It therefore advocates Impartial Suffrage, irrespective of color or birthplace. Right wrongs no man, and no man's rights are abridged or endangered by giving to every law-abiding citizen *all* his rights. And no scheme of reconstruction will prove satisfactory or enduring that denies equal civil and political rights and privileges to any class of loyal citizens. No *Democrat* can oppose impartial suffrage and equal rights without shameful inconsistency and stultification. And the South can never be truly free, prosperous or happy until all its citizens are recognized as equal before the law, and equal in making the laws, which they must obey, regardless of color or position.
The Chicago *Tribune* sincerely believes in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and is therefore Radical in its aims, impulses and endeavors, and is confident of witnessing, at an early day, the acceptance and adoption of the beneficent doctrines of Republicanism in every section and subdivision of our common country.
The readers of the *Tribune* will bear testimony that the policies it has opposed have generally been discarded; the measures it has supported have nearly all been adopted, and that its predictions have been singularly verified. The secret of its influence on public affairs is, that it espouses what is right, earnestly, and combats what is wrong, boldly; and the glass with which it sees into the future is implicit faith in the power of Truth and the ultimate Triumph of Right.
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.—The Chicago *Tribune*, while fearless in the expression of its opinions, and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a First-Class Newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard, and surpasses all its contemporaries in the Northwest in every department of news enterprise.
It discusses every subject of interest to Western men—moral, political literary, commercial and financial. No Western merchant, banker, farmer, mechanic, drover or manufacturer, can study his own interest and do without it. No farmer should sell a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, or a pound of beef or pork, without reading the *Tribune*: no manufacturer his wares: no mechanic the product of his hands, without first consulting its well-filled, accurate and reliable commercial columns.
The contents of each edition of the *Tribune* embrace. 1st. A complete current history of the progress of events, with general news of the day.
2d. Copious telegraphic despatches, containing the latest news from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d. Regular Correspondence from numerous points in the South and the Capitals of the Western States, Washington, New York, St. Louis, California, Kansas, Canada, Great Britian, France, Germany and Italy, besides occasional letters from many other points where interesting news is transpiring. The editorial staff of the country employs a larger or more capable corps of correspondents.
4th. Able Editorials on Political Topics, and all subjects of current interest, and Reviews of New Publications.
5th. Full reports of meetings, whether Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational or Miscellaneous.
6th. Proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures, important speeches and documents.
7th. Complete Market Reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a Newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved and maintained the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
8th. Carefully prepared Agricultural and Horticultural articles, by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
9th. Poetry, Tales, Anecdotes, and Interesting Miscellany.
Terms of the Chicago Tribune, Payable in Advance: Daily, per annum, $12; Tri-Weekly, per annum, $6; Weekly, per annum, $2.
Fractional parts of the year at the same rates.
Persons remitting and ordering five or more copies of either the Tri-Weekly or Weekly editions, may retain ten per cent. of the subscription price as a commission. Money, by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO.,
Send for a specimen copy. Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 30:3t

1867. PROSPECTUS 1867.
OF THE
HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH FOR 1867.
GEORGE BERGNER,..... PROPRIETOR.
As the approaching session of the Legislature will be one of unusual interest to the people of Pennsylvania, owing to the fact that a United States Senator is to be elected, and other matters of great importance will be acted on by the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth, and a change will take place in the Executive Department of the State, by the inauguration of General Geary as Governor, the attention of the public is invited to the following Prospectus of the Harrisburg Telegraph for 1867:
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH,
Now the largest daily paper in Central or Southern Pennsylvania, besides containing a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, and a truthful account of affairs at the Capital, will give copious telegraphic reports of all important events that may transpire throughout the country, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings and other matters at Washington, and will be furnished by

TERMS:

One Year, in advance,	$7 00
Six months, in advance,	3 50
Three " " "	1 71
For the Session,	2 00

No subscriptions taken for less than three months.
THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
Will contain a resume of the important business transacted in Congress and the Legislature, Telegraphic reports which appear in the Daily, Commercial and Financial Intelligence, and other important matters necessary to make up a first-class Political, Literary and Family Newspaper.

TERMS:

One year, in advance,	$2 00
Three copies to one address, in advance,	4 50
Five copies to one address, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	7 50

No names will be placed on our books unless the cash accompanies the order.
Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Nov. 23-3t. Harrisburg.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2

Farm, Garden & Household.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM.

A lady met me in the city yesterday and told me she had just seen the Deacon, and that he said I "was going to make farming pay." Good for the Deacon! I believe he sincerely wishes me success—and that, I fear is more than I can say for all my neighbors. They are all very nice people too. If I was sick, or in trouble, they would give me their aid and sympathy. If I want to borrow, they lend freely—and that is a pretty severe test of neighborly feeling, especially when you are not very prompt in returning the articles. I have had many evidences of their kindness. But they don't think I shall succeed as a farmer—and possibly they don't want me to. Why? Will it hurt them? If I was a speculator and should buy their barley at a dollar, and sell it again in two or three months for a dollar and a half, what I made they would lose. But if I should succeed in renovating my farm and should double my crops, would they be any the poorer?

The great objection to my farming is, that I "spend too much money for hired help." But I cannot get along with less. And I find the best farmers expend the most money for labor. "I have always kept a great many men," said John Johnston, "but I was always with them and kept them at work." That is the point. If the labor is well directed, and is judiciously employed—if the farmer plans his work so that there shall be no loss of time, he can better afford to hire extra help, than to let teams lie idle.

We cannot farm now as when the country was new. If we attempt it, as many do, poor crops and run down farms will be the result. We must expend more labor and more capital. We must cultivate our land better, feed higher, make richer manure, and see that it does not run to waste. I am fatting over fifty hogs. "It would pay you," said a good old fashioned farmer in the neighborhood, "to let a man devote his whole time to feeding them." No doubt about that: but you say I keep too many men already. My horse barn is separate from the other buildings. The litter is thrown out into a loose heap, and if suffered to remain so, soon heats, and becomes fire fanged. I draw it with a one-horse cart into the barn yard, and the pigs work it over and make it into the richest kind of manure. But this takes labor. I clean out the pig-pen every day, and give fresh litter. But this, too, takes labor. One of my neighbors says, I wash my pigs with warm water and castile soap. This is one of his jokes. But I *do* try to have the pigs and the pens washed occasionally, by throwing water on to them with an aquarius. The pigs evidently enjoy it, and thrive better; but this too takes labor. I am drawing the potato tops into the barn yard for the stock to tread into manure. It will pay twice over, but it takes time. The diseased potatoes I steam up for the hogs, and mix some corn and barley meal with them while hot, mashing up the potatoes. It makes splendid food, and is the best way to use potatoes partially decayed. But the sorting out the decayed ones, washing them and steaming and mashing with meal, involves considerable work. It would be much easier to have a pen of rails on the ground, to throw all ears of corn into the mud, and let the pigs do their own shelling, grinding, and cooking. I know more than one of my critics that adopt this "system," and of course, they do not hire much extra help.

To farm properly, we need capital and labor. The latter we are now getting at fair rates, as compared with the price of living. And the thousands of stalwart emigrants that arrive every month need work, and farmers, at present prices of produce, can afford to employ them. I have a Prussian working for me that came over a month or two ago. He cannot speak English, but when you show him what to do, he will do it faithfully and well. He is a right, good man, and I should not object to see all our shipping engaged in bringing such men by thousands to our shores. We have land enough and work enough. But we need more capital and a lower rate of interest. And surely those men are to be honored who, having large capital, (I could wish I was one of them,) go on to a farm and employ it in developing the resources of the soil. There are hundreds of such men, and the number is rapidly increasing. Their influence and example must tend to the improvement of our general system of Agriculture.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

YOUNG TREES IN WINTER.

Many persons seem to think that when they have set out fruit trees, they have done their part, and if the trees do not flourish, the blame is laid to the nurserymen, or they conclude that their land is not suited to fruit. Besides neglect, trees have active enemies, both biped and quadruped. A good fence, gates securely fastened, is a great protection against the larger animals, no matter whether they have two or four legs. If one has trees in grounds usually approached by a curved path, they stand a poor chance when snow is on the ground. There are certain heathens who will strike a bee line with their sleighs and sleds from the gate to the house, and if there are any young trees in the way, so much the worse for the trees. We once suffered very severely in this way, and when remonstrance was made, all the satisfaction we got was the isformation that there were no roads when snow covered the ground. We know of no way of dealing efficiently with these two-legged brutes but there are some small four-legged ones that need looking after, and whose depredations can be warded off. Mice are often troublesome in a young orchard. If clean culture has not been followed, it is not too late to remove all dead weeds and other rubbish that can harbor mice. The little fellows like to work under cover, and the remains of weeds and grass afford them convenient shelter. They have a grand time under newly fallen snow, and it is well to head them off by tramping the snow firmly around the trees. Among the various preventives of the attacks of rabbits, none are perhaps more easily applied, or more efficacious than that proposed by Doct. Warder, at one of our pomological meetings. The rabbit is rather fastidious as to its food, and has a great dislike to animal matters. Indeed it was long ago recommended to shoot a rabbit, split it open, and rub the tree with its body, as a warning to its fellows. Doct. Warder's plan is to spatter the tree with blood. Blood is readily obtained wherever slaughtering is done, and with a vessel of this and a swab made of corn husks tied to a stick, one can bespatter a young orchard in a short time. Doct. W. states that a single application suffices whole winter.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

BEST time for haymakers—when it rains pitchforks.

A VERY unpopular officer with the ladies—General Housework.

TRYING the feelings—to tie a pretty girl's bonnet without tasting her lips.

WHY is the letter U, the gayest letter in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

WHAT is the only pain that we make light of? A window pane.

CORSETS are economical—they prevent waist.

THE man who "couldn't stand it any longer," has taken a seat and is now quite comfortable.

IT is so hilly in some parts of New Hampshire that the people look up the chimney to see when the cows come home.

"PAT where's Bridget?" "Indade she's fast asleep, ma'am, looking at the bread baking."

AN Irishman being asked to define hard drinking said "it was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water."

WHAT is that which occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years? The letter M.

LOVE, the toothache, smoke, a cough and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

A CHARITY scholar, under examination in the Psalms being asked, "what is the pestilence that walketh in darkness?" he replied, "Please sir, bed-bugs."

A YOUNG lady, while on her way to be married, was run over and killed. A confirmed old maid savagely comments: "She avoided a more lingering and horrible destiny."

"Now children," asked a school inspector, "who loves all men?" A little girl, not four years old, and evidently not posted in the catechism, answered quickly, "All women!"

AN Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation, on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies: "Ugh! much wigwam."

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to a friend at home: I have a nice time of it now-a-days, very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

A YOUNG gentleman who had just married a little undersized beauty says she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it.

"Were you guarded in your conduct while in New York?" said a father to his son, who had just returned home from his visit to the city. "Yes sir, part of the time by two policemen."

OUR young friend, J. D., was asked by a young lady who had been dancing the "German," whether he saw her feet? "No, madam," he said with a solemn shake of the head "far from it!"

"FATHER, what does the printer live on, anyhow?" "Why my child?" "O, because *you said you hadn't paid for your paper for* three years?" Exit father with a flea in his ear.

Major N. upon being asked if he was seriously hurt on the bursting of a boiler on a steamboat, replied that he was not, as he had been blown up so many times by his wife, that a mere steamboat explosion had no effect upon him whatever.

A MILWAUKEE young lady had her "cap set" for a "rather large feller," but failed to win him, when a confidant tried to comfort her with the words; "Never mind, Mollie, here is as good fish in the sea as ever was caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother, "but she wants a whale."

A GENTLEMAN, speaking of the happiness of the married state before his daughter, disparagingly said:

"She who marries does well; but she who does not marry, does better."

"Well then," said the young lady, "I will do well; let those who choose do better."

A QUAINT old Methodist preacher of Texas, years ago, used to announce his text thus: "You will find my text in the eighth chapter of Isaiah, ninth verse. And ef you don't find it thar, you will find it, ef you hunt the Book through from Gennessis to Revelations; and ef you don't find it then, you will find a great many things which will do you a power of good."

AN amusing story is told of a cunning exhibitor at a recent agricultural fair in Connecticut, who divided a bushel of peaches and entered one-half in his own name for competition, and the other in the name of an influential man in a neighboring town. The big man got the prize, and the other contribution although off the same tree, was not mentioned.

A HINT.—A bashful youth was paying his address to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. After settling the merits of the weather, the girl said, looking slyly into his face:

"I dreamed of you last night."

"Did you? why—now!"

"Yes, now! what did you dream your mother said?"

"Oh, I dreamed that she wasn't at home."

A light dawned on the youth's intellect; a singular sound broke the stillness, and in less than four weeks they were married.

WHO KILLED ABEL.—"My little boy" asked a Sunday School teacher of a new scholar, the other Sunday, "can you tell me who killed Abel?"

"Yes ma'am."

"Well, now, my little dear, don't be afraid. Who killed Abel?"

"The rebels."

Oh, no, Johny," remonstrated the good teacher.

"We are not talking about that. Don't you know who killed Abel?"

"Yes ma'am the rebels," insisted the scholar.

No, no, my child, Cain killed Abel. Now remember, think of sugar cane. I am going to ask you about it next Sunday. Think of sugar cane."

The next Sunday came, and the boy was again catechised.

"Well, ma'am, must I tell?"

"Certainly my dear. Who killed Abel?"

"Sorgum."

The teacher curtumicued.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS---Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26 1866

DR. LEON'S

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
It restores, cultivates, and Beautifies the Hair.
It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.

DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN! It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS'

BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

J. M. LEHMAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,

COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds best yard wide all wool filling and pure al wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from 75 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

J. R BURBORROW..... JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7. 1865

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS

and

WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 12.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
feb2:1y

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—

preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you wi have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDADA.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20 '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgage Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with an without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret [illegible]. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H.SHIRES

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres't.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORS AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers.
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

REAMER'S OLD STAND

JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Communications on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information directly as above, with stamp enclosed, for circular [illegible] references.

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